The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 12.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken: and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law presumes upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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JOHN T. KEAGY,
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☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
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KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House" April 28, 1865:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. .....J. H. LONGENECKER
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ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge.

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CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
4deo3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

MEMORY.

BY FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

Strong is the power whose strange control
Impels the torrent's force;
Directs the needle to the pole,
And bids the waves of ocean roll
In their appointed course;
So powerful are the ties that bind
The scenes of childhood to the mind;
So firmly to the heart adheres
The memory of departed years.

Whence is this passion in the breast?
That when the past we view,
And think on pleasures once possessed,
In fancy's fairest colors dressed,
Those pleasures we renew?
And why do Memory's pains impart
A pleasant sadness to the heart?
What potent charm to all endears
The days of our departed years?

True—many a rosebud, blooming gay,
Life's opening path adorns,
But all who tread that path will say,
That 'mid the flowers which strew its way,
Are care's corroding thorns,
Yet still the bosom will retain
Affection ev'n for hours of pain;
And we can smile, though bathed in tears,
At memory of departed years.

'Tis distance, our bewildered gaze
On former scenes beguiles,
And Memory's charm the eye betrays;
For while enjoyments it displays,
And robes the past in smiles,
Its flattering mirror proves untrue,
Conceals the sorrow from our view,
And hides the griefs, the doubts, the fears,
That darkened our departed years!

Time, when our own, we oft despise—
When gone, its loss deplore:
Nor till the fleeting moment flies
Do mortals learn to prize,
When it returns no more.
For this an anxious look we cast,
With fond regret on hours long past—
For this the feeling heart reveres
The memory of departed years.

Miscellaneous.

THE VIRTUE OF PERSISTENCE.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

I think the world is very generally misled by that vague term, *genius*. Far be it from me to deny that some are born with loftier capacities, quicker perceptions, happier mental constitutions, than others; yet I think what is best in a human intellect is not *capacity* but *tendency*. Of the three decidedly most gifted and brilliant young men I have known, one died in a poor-house, of *delirium tremens*; another sunk into an early grave, respected but also a victim of alcoholic stimulation; and the third, though hardly thirty, is to day a vagabond and cumberer of the ground, to whom it would be very unsafe to lend a dollar. All these had not merely brilliant capacities—they really achieved decided success in their better days: they could be industrious and efficient if they would, and for months at a time were so; but they had not the true purpose, or they could not have faltered and fallen as they did. Had they lived less to self and more to human good, they would never have been thus deserted by their guardian angels.

I know there is a small class of whom the world says, "They see to the heart of things by tuition; they are poets by impulse only; orators, statesmen, sages, because nature would have it so." I beg leave to doubt that men of this stamp are a whit more abundant than white crows. I know there are enough who take pleasure and pride in surprising the public with prodigies of easy and rapid achievements—who would have us believe they have thrown off their epic a canto per day, and can write you their quire of clever epigrams or sonnets before dinner. Now I do not question the facility of rapid and brilliant execution, *as the result of past study and acquirements*; in fact, I know of such instances; but look at Virgil's four lines per day—written that day to be read through all future time; consider how Demosthenes made himself an orator against a host of natural impediments; examine a *fac simile* of a manuscript page of Byron's poems and mark the numerous erasures and interlineations, arguing slow composition and a puzzled brain, and note well that the man who writes a poem, a sermon, an elaborate review, and oration in a day, has been many years acquiring the facility, and you will agree with me that the vulgar supposition that some are so gifted by nature that they may achieve distinction without effort, is contradicted by a thousand facts where it seems to be sustained by one. My sometime friend, who perished miserably of *delirium tremens*, often affected to write without labor; yet I happen to know from his intimate family connections, that he repeatedly shut himself up for months and devoted his whole energies to study. In these periods of hibernation the sparkling effusions which he seemed to dash off *impromptu*, after his return to society, had essentially their origin.

At all events, be sure there is no Chance in the universe, and, when we say there is, we can truly mean only that we are ignorant of the relation of cause and effect in that instance. All things are governed by law, from the falling of an avalanche to the growth of a violet. "Sire," said an envious courtier, to whom Louis XIV was praising one of his generals, who had just achieved a brilliant triumph, "Sire" Marshall Villars is very lucky." "Lucky, sir?" promptly responded the grand monarch, "Marshal Villars 'lucky,' did you say? "No, sir! he is a great deal more than that!"

A true and noble success is within the reach of every human being who rightly apprehends and will diligently seek it. It may very well be quite other than what the aspirant meditates—it may even seem defeat to the superficial observer—but God still reigns, and no heroic and unselfish aim can ever be defeated. If five thousand aspire to fill the Presidential Chair, it is very certain that all cannot have precisely that outward and visible stamp of success they covet. But, were they fifty thousand, and their aspirations rather essential than circumstantial, to enlighten and bless their countrymen rather than rule them, there is ample work and scope for them all. One may be privileged to teach thousands to loathe indolence, frivolity, display, and vice, and love industry, sobriety, modesty and virtue, while another inculcates the same lessons only in a narrow, secluded neighborhood, unpraised, unsung, unchronicled; in the books of the recording angel. The type of influence in these two cases is different, but the measure of essential success the same. Whoever has learned to find delight in doing good, and in nothing inconsistent therewith —to do whatever good is within his reach, and not repine that his opportunities are such only as he has been pleased to vouchsafe him—can never esteem his life a failure. Should sickness or casualty define him for years to a bed of suffering, all dependence, he will thenceforth radiate a flow of heartfelt resignation, of benign fidelity, of grateful piety, whereof the influence will be diffused more widely and enduringly than he could have imagined. In the everceeding warfare of Good against Evil, against Wrong, Truth against Error, there can be no real defeat, no absolute discomfiture—only postponement, repulse of a misrected attack—an unwisely planned manœuvre. In that contest, whoever plants himself on the side of Good, is allied with all the moral forces of the universe, and is certain of ultimate triumph. The evil and the base, the selfish and the sycophantic, may seem to flourish for a season; but their verdure soon passes away and is forgotten, leaving the good to stand forth like the evergreens of the forest in Winter, when the summer foliage which dwarfed and obscured them lies shriveled at their feet. Happy they who learn in childhood, and treasure through after trials and temptations, the grand lesson of the age—the philosophy of living to noble ends.

ABOUT EDITING.

There is nothing so cheap as advice in this world. There is no tax on it. No stamp is required. No penalty is attached for giving it unasked without affixing the Government imprimatur. You can cultivate the character of a benefactor by being liberal with advice. It is not half so dear as martyrdom. This dying for one's principles was an old fashioned notion that went out with John Rogers and Cranmer. Modern times have developed a macadamized road, a regular Nicolson pavement, to immortality.

Editors have frequent reasons to be thankful for the generosity of their patrons and the public in the matter of advice. Money may be scarce. The dreadful diseases, impecuniosity, may have laid hold on the publisher's pockets. Bankruptcy, starvation, ruin may stare him rudely in the face, but, thanks to the good noble hearted public, he has always on hand a most plentiful and bounteous supply of good advice. Herein lies the sweetest solace of editorial life. Haggard with care, oppressed with trouble, driven by details, worried, worn, wan, wasted, though the poor devil may be, he has always the supreme felicity of knowing that the poorest, the meanest, the most ignorant and the most "onery" of his readers will promptly honor his draft at sight for advice.

He has only to draw. To indorse wanted. What cares he for banks or bankers, money kings and greenback princes. Let him draw. It is the easiest thing in the world. Even the dirty scrub who has failed in the attempt to make of himself a respectable shoemaker, and who spells God with a little "g," is prompt, quick, active, nimble to give his advice. He knows it all, and with most solemn manner and owlish dignity, will proceed to solve the most intricate question in politics, ethics, political economy, the rapeutics, conchology or metaphysics.

But woe to the conceited editor who fails to take and follow all the advice given him. He's a fool. When, unasked, unbesought, volunteer without compensation, to bestow freely, gratuitously and bounteously upon a visitor insisted on seeing her. So she wahis advice as to how he should conduct his paper, what infernal and base ingratitude not to take it and how meekly and humbly in gratitude for the favor. We have heard of editors of this kind, but we never knew one to succeed, for it is well understood that every thing else is perfectly competent to conduct a newspaper. It has always been a mystery to us how it happens that men who are perfectly competent to the business of journalism are never employed in it while the poor devils whom unkind fortune has condemned to the tripod frequently admit their incapacity.

There are some peculiarities about the business of editing not common to all other business. It requires some talent to make a good boot, and many and many an ass has spent a whole life at it without succeeding. A little practice is thought to be necessary before one can run a steam engine, manage a case in court, or even successfully sell calico. Not so with editing. The less you know the better you know. Editors are born, not made, you see. Your true editor feels the divine afflatus within him, and that's the reason he has such a profound contempt, you see, for your poor knight of the quill and scissors, whose hard fortune has condemned him to the business for a life-time.

There are some other peculiarities about editing which make it altogether a fine business. It is not so much what is in your paper, as what is *not* in it, that determines its value. It makes no difference what you get into it, but take care what you leave out! If you fail to insert the seventh commandment, some pimp may arrest you for adultery, and prove it by it, for there's your paper, and where, oh where is the decalogue? The villain has left it out! We always knew he was a rake!

The aspirant for editorial honors should remember that it is not necessary that he should have any inuependence of thought or character. In fact the less he has the better. The drayman may exercise his own judgment as to whether he feeds his horse oats, corn or bran, but that would be a stretch of independence in an editor. It would amount to downright reckless. "We pay him to say what we think, not what he thinks. What business has he to think?" Thus thunders Mr. Two Cents-Per-Week, and your poor devil drops his head, for which he has little use, and don't think any more.

The noblest specimen of manhood our era affords is that swelling and conseq tial individual whose mission it is to h his village newspaper, and who do right pompously. He belongs it is tru an age now nearly gone, but he yet e a rare relic of the rural life of other Chimpanzee and the Gorilla, the ra almost extinct, yet a few specimens ar to excite the wonder and admiratio modern times.

HOW FORTUNES GROW.

It is astonishing how enormously large fortunes have increased in this country within the last few years. When John Jacob Astor died, his wealth could not have been estimated at more than ten millions, and, as late as 1860, the wealth of his son, William B. Astor, was not over twenty millions. Now, we are told, it is as great as seventy five to a hundred millions. Stewart the dry goods tycoon of New York, was barely a millionaire ten years ago; now he is said to be worth twenty millions; and hundreds of prosperous business men in that great city, who possessed large fortunes in 1860, possess fortunes five or ten times as large now. New York exhibits, most strikingly, this process of enormous increase in private fortunes, but the same process is presented in nearly all cities. Everywhere prudent, careful and discreet rich men have grown immensely richer, and we can present many examples of colossal wealth equal to those in Europe. A hundred thousand dollars, ten years ago, was esteemed a large fortune, and a million was a rare and conspicuous example of success. Now the former amount is esteemed a trifle, and scores of can be pointed out who possess the latter.

A commercial failure for half a million once regarded as a great disaster; now fires that do not involve one to five millions scarcely attract attention.

But there is another side to this matter. The rapid growth of large fortunes does in truth, indicate a general prosperity a general improvement of individual condition. The aggregate wealth of the country has indeed increased, but not in a like ratio. The rate of increase has not been over six per cent.—some writers estimate it as low as four and a half; but individual fortunes have grown at the rate of twenty and twenty-five per cent. The latter has really been at the expense of the former. The truth probably is, that the general condition of things, that makes the rich richer, makes the poor poorer. Credits are rapidly growing wealthy, while debts as a general thing, are becoming more and more embarrassed. During the war the financial system was an abnormal one. It has not been corrected since the war. Our currency is a depreciated one, and the fear of such a currency, first or last, fall exclusively upon the masses, and with peculiar disastrous force upon those who are in debt.

The currency drifts irresistibly to the financial centres, increasing the fortunes of those who are already rich, and swelling those who are already poor. The truth of this can be seen in almost any community, for the few examples of great individual prosperity are offset by hundreds of instances of persons who, work they never so hard, are barely able to maintain themselves. The only remedy for this state of things is a severe economy in public expenditures, the strictest honesty in the revenue system, a reduction of the public debt, and a restoration of gold in place of paper money. Colossal fortunes are no proof of a country's prosperity; they are the very reverse, and a condition that favors such enormous accumulations is a wrong that cannot soon be remedied. That prosperity only is healthful and desirable that is shared by all, and which, instead of concentrating itself upon a few, improves the condition of the masses.

CURE FOR "WOMAN'S RIGHTS."

Several gentlemen in Paris, whose wives participated in the meetings emphatically advocating the emancipation of women, obtained their spouses the following little trick: A lawyer whom they engaged for the purpose, called at their houses in their absence, and desired to see Madame. Madame was occupied with her toilet, but the politely handed her a stamped paper. The lady read it in surprise, and turned very pale. The lawyer left her, What did the paper contain? An application for divorce on the part of the husband. The lady passed long hours of suspense. At last her husband came home from the office. "My friend, what is the meaning of this paper?" she asked with a pale face. "Why it is an application for a divorce from you. I believe you want to be free! I do not want to be your tyrant any longer." "I am sure," she said with her kindest smile," my have wet feet, and will catch cold dest husband! Pray sit down by the fire and warm yourself. Shall I get you a cup of?" "Oh, no, I am quite well," replied the wicked husband, laughing inwardly her desire to do something to make him comfortable; "I am quite well, and am sure you will likewise get well as soon as you are free." "But, my dear husband, I do not understand what you mean! Shall I get your slippers?" "No, thank you. I should you impose on yourself this cruel yoke which you have never borne. Hard your cries for deliverance. I am not harassing you, as you say, and henceforth shall no longer work for you. Hitherto we (men) had to bear all the burdens and cares; we toiled all day long, passed sleepless nights in order to devise new ways of making money, and struggled with a thousand competitors in order to earn our daily bread, while you were dressing, taking rides, and allowing young idlers to make love to you. All this will cease. Down with slavery! We are in duty bound to restore such poor women as you to freedom and independence! Hurrah for liberty!" An hour afterward the two sat down to supper. The lady no longer talks of her wrongs, and of her desire to recover her liberty. Similar scenes occurred at the houses of the other gentlemen.

RELIGION A NECESSITY.—Religion is not a duty, it is a necessity. You might as well talk of the duty of breathing, or the duty of having the pulse beat, as to talk of the duty of being religious. It is a duty to breathe, to be sure, and it is a duty to have the pulse beat; but we do not talk of these things as being duties. It is one of the indispensable necessities that we should breathe, and that our pulse should beat. And I regard religious life as not only a duty, but a necessity. You cannot be a man and not be a Christian. Everything that makes you relatively better than your fellow men is an indication that you are so far on the way toward a Christian manhood.

THE love of money, in its longing desires, prove far more harassing to the mind than a source of pleasure, inasmuch as labor accompanies the acquisition of wealth, fear its possession, *sorrow* its loss.

THE LIFE OF IRON.

A scientific paper has the following on a subject daily growing of greater importance, as suspension bridges, and others constructed of iron, are more and more coming into use:

It sounds a little oddly to hear of the life of an inanimate thing. But it seems to be pretty well settled, that things inanimate, as well as animate, have life periods, varying according to circumstances, Thus, iron itself, when wrought into various useful things, has a period beyond which it cannot be said to have life sufficient for the purpose for which it was wrought. It is not simply liable to be used up by the wear and tear, but also to lose its tenacity and elasticity, and to be disintegrated and weakened—in short, to lose its life and become useless long before it is worn out, and even not worn at all. For example, a wrought iron girder bridge can bear only a certain amount of daily use without rapid depreciation of strength. It must have seasons of rest from strain, just as an animal requires rest, and its life depends on these. If subjected to a heavy strain, often repeated with little intervening rest, its life will be proportionately less than it would be under other circumstances.

The Engineer has gone into certain calculations to show how long a bridge of wrought iron may be expected to live, under given circumstances, and comes to the conclusion that such a bridge, subject at intervals to a dynamical load not exceeding a fourth part of its powers of ultimate resistance—that is to say, not subject to this strain more than one hundred times in twenty-four hours—may be safe to travel for about 328 years.—But, as many of the hardest-worked iron railroad bridges are subject to twice, or even thrice, this number of daily strains, the conclusion reached is, that a girder bridge cannot be safely counted on for more than about 100 years. These calculations, if reliable (and we see not why they may not be,) are very important for all uses of iron subject to heavy strains. They tend to show that a thing may be as strong as the best iron can make it, and yet be subject to loss of strength and life even without wear

HEARING OF THE BLIND.

The blind boys in school know the step of all their school fellows with unerring certainty. Thus, a boy having missed his friend at play, he watches for him as the ranks file past, walking round the green sward, or marching in to dinner. He hears the tramp of his friend amid the din and the scuffle of the other boys long ere he has reached him, and pounces upon him with the same certainty as though he saw him. Indeed, the blind speak of hearing as seeing. If from the sound, they know that the master has left the room, they say, "I saw him go out." It is a curious fact that blind people never run up against each other. Thus, when playing prisoner's base—a game which leads to some rough jostling, even amongst boys gifted with their eyes—those sightless little fellows but rarely come into collision with each other. Each boy, when he enters the workshop in which he is employed in basket making—a room twenty feet wide by one hundred and fifty in length—marches up to his own seat and box, never by any chance mistaking his place. If they are in search of a friend, and they happen to call out his name in an empty room, they never stop for an answer, their sense of hearing telling them that there is no one in it. Mr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, tells us a tale which well illustrates this point. "I had occasion," he says, "to send out a blind man with a mattress; I gave him a bill with it, that he might receive payment But to my surprise, he returned with the account and the mattress too. 'I've brought back boith, ye see, sir,' said he.—'How so?' 'Indeed, sir, I dinna like to leave't yonder, else I am sure we wad ne'er see the siller—there's nae a stick of furniture within the door!' 'How do you come to know that!' Oh, sir, two taps on the door wi' my stick soon tell't me that;' and the man's estimate proved to be correct.—*Exchange*

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

There is on foot a powerful movement in favor of the annexation of Nova Scotia and Canadian Provinces to the United States. A strong deputation of Nova Scotians who were in Washington last week, and who speak for their people, say that an overwhelming majority of the people boldly prefer being added to the United States, since they were corruptly and against their will, and in the face of their protest. scaled to the new Canadian "Dominion." The correspondent of the *Press* says: They declare that connection hateful to them, and, as it seems to be the policy of England not to interpose against any free movement of the colonies to set up for themselves, they do not anticipate any resistance should they vote for annexation to the United States. It is said on good authority that Hon. R. J. Walker will sustain this movement in a powerful argument. He is quoted as saying that Congress should vote down the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada; that, free-trader as he is, he postpones his favorito theory before the necessity of refusing free trade to the dependency of a nation that was so steadily our enemy during the rebellion. *If Canada wants free trade she must join the American Union.* This is a new and startling view of an old subject, and becomes an important ingredient in the adjustment of the Alabama claims. Refuse free trade to the Canadas, and they will be compelled to cut loose from the home government. They cannot exist with their products taxed under our tariff; and so it may happen that long before England agrees to settle our "little bill" for protecting the rebellion and driving our commerce from the seas, at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars to our merchants, Canada may be in a blaze with the annexation fever.

THE following is told in paris of a London begger. The beggar was in the habit of sitting on one of the London bridges, accompanied by a dog with a placard inscribed "Blind" attached to his neck, and was fortunate enough to awaken the charitable sympathies of a gentleman, who, every morning when he passed the mendicant, dropped a penny into the hat. One day the usual donation was omitted and the supposed blind man ran after his benefactor as fast as his crutches would permit, and boldly asked why the usual penny had not been forthcoming. "Why, I thought you were blind," exclaimed the man of charity, amazed. "No, sir, it is not I," replied the beggar, "It is the dog."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and, all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 monts.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

ITEMS.

IN the garret of a beggar who died a few weeks ago, at Hamburg, there were found three thousand dollars in silver and seven one thousand dollar United States bonds. The Republic of Hamburg was his heir.

IN Paris, recently, a shopkeeper was fined for exhibiting goods in his shop window marked at a lower figure than he would sell. Right, certainly. In this city the same thing frequently occurs—all but the fineEx.

THE Boston *Transcript* proposes that the disappointed office-seekers be plated on Government reservations and made to till the soil, since they expect the Government to provide for them in some manner.

A VILLAIN put powder in the stove of a public school house near Baltimore a few days ago, and by the explosion eight scholars were injured, two little girls being fatally burned.

A YOUNG lady at Springfield, at a woman suffrage meeting, remarked, "Mr. Foster said there wasn't a woman in the hall who hadn't as much right to be called a man as he had; and I think so too!"

THE principal stockholder of the *Independence Belge*, the most profitable paper on the European Continent, is a young girl of seventeen, who, besides, owns in her own right an estate worth one million francs.

THE Women's Rights women say that Mississippi must be the first State that "shall have the honor to invest woman with the right of suffrage," and that Wisconsin will not long withhold the right. We shall see.

A week ago, in Manchester, New Hampshire, a man worth one hundred thousand dollars, earned twenty five cents by carrying home a fowl for another man. He said he thought himself lucky to get pay for taking needed exercise.

THE grand prize of the Prussian lottery, last drawing, was won by a man now in jail at Posen on a charge of forgery, for which he will be sent to the Penitentiary for at least three years; so it will be some time before he will be able to enjoy his wealth.

THE New York Sorosis proposed one good and sensible idea, but has abandoned it—a college for cooks. It was about the best of all the propositions of this woman's society, which, candor compels us to say, announces its intention of attempting to do very many foolish things.

A New York newspaper makes the astonishing assertion "that at the present day Philadelphia city contains more and better accommodations for the industrious, frugal poor than any city of the Old World," which is unquestionably a piece of news.

THE female party to a divorce suit in Cincinnati aimed at getting rid of her fourth husband, who was twenty-one years her junior. One of her former husbands was a Bluebeard who made this lady his ninth wife.

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS retained four of the Cabinet officers of his predecessor. John Quincy Adams retained the Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General, and Attorney General he had served with in the Cabinet of President Monroe.

AT the inauguration ball, there was a female in the imitation of masculine costume She wore a green silk coat and pantaloons, and she looked like a picture of Pocahontas or like a mermaid, grotesque and hybrid. Her basque of flowered green silk fell to her knees, and her flowered green silk pantaloons were ruffled around the bottom with lace; her hair streamed down her back below her waist.

HERE is a unique reason, given by a New York paper, why Mr. Beecher ought to refuse his call to Montreal. "There is, doubtless a well written obituary notice of the distinguished gentleman in every well regulated newspaper office in the country, and they all locate him at Plymouth Church. It is not likely that he would go back on the press in any such way as this Montreal business would indicate."

THE Princess Mathilde, Napoleon's fat and queenly-looking cousin, whom he at one time wished to make his wife, has in her boudoir an old riding-whip which she once wrested from the hands of the brutal Russian Prince Demidoff, her husband, after he had struck her with it in the face. On that occasion the resolute young lady is said to have turned the tables on the Russian, and, after taking the riding-whip from him, marked his face with it.

THE Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Borie, is fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, and wears short side whiskers, and a moustache a shade darker than his whiskers. His hair is iron gray, and his eyes are a dark hazel, very bright and keen. He is very courteous and gentlemanly in his manner, and easily approached.

AN individual advertised for "a wife" the other day, and requested each applicant for the situation to enclose her carte de visite. One of his fair correspondents closed her reply in these terms: "I do not enclose my carte, for, though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

THE following is Mr. Johnson's last rhyme:

Sometimes I tried to give them light,
I made them spectacles day and night.
And they'd insult me, left and right,
And called me "Andy:"
They said I was only whisky tight;
They lied—, twas brandy.
My pitcher's at the fountain broke:
Let no one know in what sly nook
My dust reposes,
Lest he should come, and for the joke,
Say, "Here lies Moses."

OLEOGRAPHY.—This new art, just announced, consists in a process of accurately representing the figures which certain oils exhibit when a drop is let fall upon water and allowed to remain a certain length of time. The figures thus produced are said to be constant for each kind. By imitating these patterns they serve as standards of comparison, by means of which the relative purity of oils can be determined more readily than in any other way, the evidence being based not only upon the pattern itself, but upon the time required for the substance to assume a particular figure.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday says: The latest "slate" gives the following: Governor Curtin, Minister to Russia; Mr. Motley, Minister to England; General Sickles, Minister to Mexico; General Butterfield Minister to spain; Colonel Ruble, Minister to Switzerland; General Palmer, Minister to Stockolm; General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CARE OF TEETH.—Rousseau said that no woman with fine teeth could be ugly. Any female mouth with a good set of teeth is kissable. The too early loss of the first teeth has an unfavorable influence upon the beauty and duration of the second. The youngest should accordingly be made to take care of them, All that is necessary is to brush them several times a day with a little ordinary soap or magnesia and water.

After eating the particles of food should be carefully removed from the teeth by means of a toothpick of quill or wood, but never of metal, and by a thread passed now and then between the teeth. Camphorated and acid tooth powders are injurious both to the enamel and the gums, and if employed every particle should be removed from the gums by carefully rinsing. The habit which some ladies have of using a bit of lemon, though it may whiten the teeth and give a temporary firmness and color to the gums, is fatal to the enamel, as are all acids.

No one, young or old, should turn their jaws into nut crackers, and it is even dangerous for women to bite off, as they often do, the ends of the thread in sewing. It is not safe to bring very hot food or drink especially if immediately followed by anything cold, in contact with the teeth.

HIGHER LIFE.

A few days ago, in the country, I stood beneath a tall cedar, a student of its nature, and an admirer of its glory. I observed that the lower branches showed the only signs of decay, and that they seemed to be appointed to removal, in order that the sap of the tree might pass uninterruptedly upward to develop the higher boughs, and to hold the top in full evergreen. The trunk of the cedar is made the more grand and substantial by the disappearance of the lower branches, year by year, and the avenues to communicate life and beauty upward are thus the more direct and effectual.

And so does the Christian grow. The habits of his childhood, his embryo notions and opinions, as he rises into manhood, are lost; and like the cedar, as he grows, his lower affections and attachments, love of the world, of fame, of position, one by one die and disappear, and his higher nature is all the more comely and complete. Any man may thus die unto sin, and live unto God, loose his attachments from the things of time and sense, and fix them upon those things which are eternal and divine.—*Clark's "Gospel in the Trees."*

IF our readers do not think that it requires nerve to edit a newspaper out West, let them read this, the experience of 'one of them fellers,' as told by himself: 'One evening—it was moonlight in the summer time—we sat alone in the porch by the cottage door, holding that little white hand in a gentle pressure; one arm had stolen round her waste, and a silent song of joy like 'the music of the night' was on our soul. Our lips met in a sweet delicious kiss, and bending softly to her ear, we whispered a tale of passionate devotion; we proposed. In a moment she tore her hand from ours, and with a look of ineffable scorn, said, 'What! marry an editor? You git out!' We slid.'

A SWEET TEMPER.—No trait of character is more valuable in a woman than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is a flower that springs up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night wearied by the toils of the day and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling on his heart. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper; it is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and retains all its freshness and power.

GREY hairs consist not in the multitude of years, but in the number and variety of useful observations that are made; nor is there any reason why wisdom should be peculiarly ascribed to the aged, except such persons, by having lived longer in the world, and having had the opportunity of many and various occurrences to ripen their judgments, have accordingly improved it: for it matters not much whether a man makes his observations in a longer, or less time, provided he makes them well.

WASHINGTON once called on an elderly lady, whose little grand daughter, at the close of his call, waited on him at the door, and opened it to let him out. The general thanked her, and, laying his hand gently upon her head, said, "My dear, I wish you had a better office." "Yes, sir,—to let you in" was the prompt reply.

A poor lad was recently brought before the Lord Mayor of London, who asked him whence he came. "I'm Irish, yer Honor." "Have you ever been to sea?" "Well, that's good." replied Paddy. "Does yer Honor perhaps think that I came over in a wheelbarrow?"

"DENNIS, darlint, och, Dennis, what is it you're doing?" "Whist Biddy, I'se trying an experiment." "Murther! what is it?" "What is it, did you say? Why, it is giving hot water to the chickens I am, so that they'll be after laying boiled eggs."

IT is related of the Miss Foot who married Senator Henderson, that once when she and her sister went to a party with their uncle, Senator Foot, a grammatical servant announced, "Senator Foot and the two Misses Feet."

A white garment appears worse with slight soiling than a colored garment much soiled; so a little fault in a good man attracts more attention than a great offence in a bad man.

IF you would not fall into sin, do not sit by the door of temptation.

THERE is no sal

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

Grant's accession to the Presidential chair and his Inaugural address marked the beginning of a new order of things in the administration of our national finances. Our credit began at once to improve. The new Secretary of the Treasury, Boutwell, has just expressed his opinion on our financial condition in a manner that still further strengthens the public confidence. He informed the Ways and Means committee that from a casual re-examination of the Department he had found affairs generally in a pretty good condition. He did not think he would require any additional financial legislation at present. There was an abundance of money, and *he indicated his determination not to keep a large amount on hand, and that he would use the surplus from time to time for the purchase and cancellation of bonds*, claiming at the same time that there was ample authority, in his judgment, in the existing legislation to make such purchase and cancellation. *He stated also that he was opposed to the secret sales of gold*, and that whenever he had any for sale, it would be sold in open market, giving to everybody the same opportunities of buying.

This sounds like honest, straight forward business. It indicates, that, the insane policy of holding a hundred or more millions of gold constantly in the Treasury and losing the use and interest of that sum amounting to with no appropriation to the payment of our indebtedness and thereby save in this one case about $30,000,000 a year. We are heartily glad to see that the practical common sense of private business is to be tried in the administration of our national finances. It is certainly encouraging to learn that the tricks, dodges and subterfuges of the stock and gold gamblers are to be banished from the Treasury Department. Plain common sense, rigid economy and strict honesty, if firmly adhered to must bring the same result in public as well as in private affairs, that is public confidence and financial prosperity. We have often been constrained to find fault with the *Tribune* in its advocacy of a rapid contraction policy, which we condemned as suicidal, and the direct road to national bankruptcy, but we can heartily endorse its present position as to the true road to specie payments and the improvement of the public credit when it says:

"At last we see daylight ahead! Congress stamps out the greenback heresy; Grant hastens to make this the first law to receive his signature; and now Secretary Boutwell announces that he has plenty of money, that the receipts from imports are increasing, and that he means to use at least a part of his large surplus in buying up and cancelling Government bonds. A better word has not been spoken for the Public Credit since Grant's inaugural. For months and years we have been amicably paying interest on from sixty to a hundred millions of debt that might as easily as not have been bought up at the current rates, and the gold wherewith to do it lay all the while idle in the vaults of the Treasury. The quadruple folly of this procedure cost us the interest on debt that might have been stopped, the interest on money kept idle that we wasted, the profit we might have made by buying in our bonds at their current selling rates, and the immense impetus we might have given the Public Credit by showing that the bonds were actually getting scarcer, and that we were making haste to reduce the volume of our debt. Now at last we have a Secretary who comprehends that Government business, just like that of individuals, should be managed to the best advantage on business principles."

CIVIL TENURE ACT.

The tenure of office Act is still the subject of earnest discussion in the United States Senate. We have found but few among our contemporaries who have not joined the popular and thoughtless clamor for its repeal. We have found ourselves almost alone in our opposition to the prevailing tendency to enact and repeal laws without regard to inherent principle and with the view simply to advance party or personal interests. We are glad to find a disposition in the Senate to stand by the Tenure of Office Act as the embodiment of a sound principle not to be abandoned out of mere personal favoritism even though that favorite be General Grant. Among many able speeches on this question our new Senator Mr. Scott made one of the ablest speeches in favor of the suspension of the Act for the present session but in opposition to its repeal. We hail this first effort of Mr. Scott as verifying the assertions of his friends that his conduct as a Senator would be marked by the broad, liberal views, sound common sense and stern, inflexible integrity that marks the clear line of demarcation between the statesman and the mere partisan politician. We gladly welcome him to the ranks of the noble and honored few, who standing in the front ranks of a progressive party, in questions of public policy, dare to rise above party trammels and the tyranny of party caucuses and boldly advocate the great principles that must underly every government that is intended to be stable and all legislation that is designed to be consistent and effective. We believe he is on the right side and from right motives and hope that the Senate possesses enough of such men to prevent the repeal of this act and teach the House to abstain from much of the rash not to say reckless, and inconsiderate legislation that has characterized its doings for a few years past. If such a result should be accomplished our national legislature will be greatly exalted in the estimation of other nations and in that of all our own best people of every party, and the country will have reason to thank the Senate for the firm position it has taken.

BEAUTY BY THE CARGO.—*Chinese Antics.*—A cargo of three hundred and ninety Chinese women lately arrived at San Francisco; fifteen hundred jabbering Chinamen engaged in a promiscuous scramble to appropriate, each to himself, a wife. As a matter of course the disparity of numbers created a difficulty in the division of the fair ones. The result was that the enterprising emigrant agent, who had undertaken to supply the California celestials with partners from their own flowery land, finding this insuperable difficulty determined to reembark and return to the celestial kingdom with his fair freight.

THE Primary election on Friday resulted in a pretty full vote, but the advantage in this respect gained by having it on the same day with the Spring elections was more than balanced by the loss of several election boards. Our men gave their exclusive attention to the election for the nomination of candidates and neglected the other. This is a most serious objection to having the two elections on the same day. We hope they will never be put on the same day again.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY possesses a collection of shells numbering 5,000,000 representing 12,000 species, which took their collector 35 years to gather.

PROTECTION FOR THE SANE.

Senator Connell of Philadelphia has prepared a bill regulating the incarceration of insane persons or those alleged to be so. The bill provides for the communication with counsel on the part of any person incarcerated in jails, alms houses or private hospitals on the ground of alleged insanity. Such a law is undoubtedly greatly needed and we hope to see the bill carefully considered and promptly passed in such shape as shall effectually prevent the infamous abuses that have for years existed to a greater or less extent in many insane hospitals, whereby persons have been immured in those prisons by their relatives on allegations of insanity, for no other purpose than to rob them. A number of cases illustrating these abuses have been investigated by the courts in the past year or two. In one a man was kept a close prisoner for a whole year before he could obtain the services of counsel and disprove the charge of insanity. Another was kept a prisoner for three years, and still another was imprisoned seven months and robbed of seventy thousand dollars before he could gain access to counsel and secure his freedom. Surely when such outrages can be perpetrated under existing laws, there must be great need of a careful revision and amendment of the law. Until there is a change no man in the commonwealth is safe from the malice or cupidity of designing relatives or other enemies, who may wish to destroy his character or rob him of his fortunes.

THE House of Representatives of Harrisburg is still debating the fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, mostly for buncombe, for it is not likely that any one's opinions will be changed by these debates. Won't our representatives stop gassing, come to a vote on the Amendment and go to work and finish up their business? The people will be rejoiced to hear that they have adjourned.

BISHOP AMES, of the Methodist church, declared in a conference held at Alexandria, Va., that tobacco was doing more harm to the church than whiskey.

SENATORS Scott and Cameron have indorsed George Eyster of Chambersburg for Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia.

THE Republican ticket nominated by the primary election on Friday is one of the best that has been nominated for a long time.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President has appointed George Bergner Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pa.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., March. 19, 1869.

A DEMOCRATIC DODGE.

Last year a bill was passed Erecting Lycoming county into a new judicial district. Although the Judge in that district is Democratic he is not entirely satisfactory to some of his brethren of the same ilk. On Monday evening a bill passed both branches of the Legislature and was signed by the Governor, repealing the act of last year, and attaching Lycoming county to another district Mr. Beck, the Democratic Senator from that district dare not face the music, and therefore absented himself after stating to several Senators that he wished the measure put through it it came up for action. As a counterplot he sent word to several other Senators that if any Legislation came up affecting his district he desired it laid over until his return. During the discussion in the Senate this prettily laid scheme was exposed. Mr. Turner in good faith opposed the passage of the bill in the absence of Mr. Beck in compliance with the request he had made to him. Mr. Nagle, on the contrary, favored the measure for the reason that he had been as he stated asked so to do by Mr. Beck. Thus the Honorable Democratic Senator from Lycoming, after "setting up" his bill, endeavored to make a scape goat of his Democratic colleagues, but was not acute enough to cover up his plans. Such representatives should be dealt with by their constituents according to their deserts, and doubtless this one will receive the well merited contempt of his people for his duplicity in this matter.

THE PLOT DEEPENS.

More recent developments show that the disgraceful Legislation of Monday night in reference to the Lycoming judicial district was accomplished by one Peter Herdic of Williamsport by invoking the aid of the "ring." Mr. Beck, we are happy to state, so far from favoring the measure, knew nothing of it, and was called to Philadelphia by a telegraphic dispatch merely to get him out of the way. The statements on the floor of the Senate that he desired the bill to pass were evidently inspired by this same Peter Herdic and were attested without foundation. Mr. Beck, although made a dupe of designing knaves, stands clear of the charge of which all the evidence for a while seemed to convict him. On Wednesday morning Mr. Beck introduced into the Senate a bill to repeal the one passed Monday evening. It passed the Senate almost unanimously, but still hangs fire in the House. Nearly all the members of the Senate took occasion to explain the manner in which they had been deceived in reference to the Legislation, and Mr. Beck was especially severe on Mr. Herdic, alleging that if he had his just deserts he would to-day be an inmate of the Penitentiary.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

A State Agricultural Convention, called by the State Agricultural Society, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday afternoon. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Governor John W. Geary as President, several Vice Presidents, and Hon. A. B. Longaker and J. A. Smull as Secretaries. About sixty delegates were present, including some of the most intelligent and progressive farmers in the State. The following are the most important recommendations made: urging, in connection with the Academy of Natural Science the publication by the Legislature of the Botanical Survey of the State made by Professor T. C. Porter; recommending the State and county Agricultural Societies to arrange their respective exhibitions so as to allow the county societies to become exhibitors at the State exhibitions; commending the State Agricultural College to favorable consideration; recognizing Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, principal of the College, as the "right man in the right place;" recommending a memorial to the Legislature asking for aid in the payment of the expenses of ground trial of farming implements and other experiments, a law authorizing the gathering of Agricultural statistics, and a general amendment to the road law of the State; also protesting against any compulsory inspection of live stock by special acts of incorporation.

PARTIES IN INTEREST.

The Senate has passed by a large majority the bill allowing parties in interest to be witnesses. The bill provides that no policy of law shall exclude a party from being a witness in any civil proceeding. Exceptions are made in cases of man and wife, counsel and client, actions by or against executors administrators or guardians, and where the assignor of the thing or contract in action may be dead excepting in issues and inquiries *devisavit vel non* and others respecting the right of such deceased owner between parties claiming such right by devolution on the death of such owner. A bill of a similar character has been before the Legislature for years, and has usually passed one House, but failed for want of concurrence in the other. The decided favor which the bill has met with in the Senate gives ground for hope that it will pass the House this session and become a law.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

has been the principal topic of discussion in the House during the week. The debate is unlimited, and nearly every member of that body either has had or will have something to say on the question before the final vote is taken. As the Republican majority is twenty-three there is no doubt about the final ratification of the amendment. It is not probable that a vote will be reached before the latter part of next week.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION

bill will be called up on Wednesday next in the Senate and will be made the special order until disposed of. There is a general impression that it can be passed finally before the close of the Legislative week. As soon as this bill and the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment become laws the final adjournment of the Legislature is likely to quickly follow

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL

for the city of Philadelphia has been revived in the House in a modified form. A large delegation from Philadelphia has been here a portion of the week to urge its passage, but after the emphatic manner in which it was defeated in the Senate there is not much probability of its ever becoming a law.

THE STEAM INDICATOR JOB.

The bill referred to last week to require the owners of every steam boiler in the State to have attached a certain indicator has been defeated in the House. The bill has been indefinitely postponed by a vote of 64 to 35 which disposes of the matter for this session.

THE MILITIA BILL

which passed the Senate sometime since has at length been concurred in by the House. The provisions of the bill, which have been given heretofore, are not substantially changed by the House. The only important amendment made was to reduce the military tax from one dollar to fifty cents.

FROM CUBA.

Plantations burned by the Insurgents—Arrival of Spanish Troops—Defeat of the Cubans in a Battle Near Alvarez—Number of the Patriots in the Sagua and Remedios Districts.

HAVANA, March 19.—On Thursday the bark Lochee, with coal, from Troon, went ashore at Cojimar. The insurgents burned five of the largest plantations in the jurisdiction of Sagua la Chica, one near Cienfuegos, and another near Macagua. It is positively asserted by the insurgents that the insurgent generals are carrying out their deferred plan of burning everywhere. A detachment of insurgents had left Alvadrez well mounted, to burn the plantations in the vicinity of Jabacoa. The planters are terrified.

Authentic information from the insurgents admits that many plantations have been burned within a week.

Another steamship has arrived from Spain with troops. General Buceta and the famous General Amable Escalante are passengers. The troops have gone to Nuevitas.

An engagement took place between the troops and insurgents yesterday, near Alvarez. The insurgents were routed, and are dividing. One force fled towards Macagua, and the other towards Jocuri Grande.

An engagement had taken place at Guaracabulla. An official account reports 136 insurgents killed, and only one Spanish soldier wounded.

The insurgents are active near Bolondron. Troops from Matanzas have gone there. When the battle of Suia Cabita was fought, Quesada was sick with the small-pox. Ortega commanded the insurgents, carrying off the slaves from plantations and making them soldiers. The number of insurgents in Sagua and Remedios districts is estimated at from seven to nine thousand. Equerra plantations, near Trinidad, have been burned. Five places were burned in Sagua district, which produced 9,000 hogsheads of sugar yearly. The insurgents have destroyed the railroad and telegraph between Alvarez and Macagua.

HAVANA, March 19.—Sugar in improved demand and advancing; more buyers than sellers, and holders demand an advance. No. 12 D. S. quoted at 9@9¼ reals. Exchange firmer but unchanged.

HAVANA, March March 19.—Order is being restored in the jurisdiction of Santo Esperito. General Puello is moving towards Puerto Principe. The situation at Cienfuegos is unchanged. The disturbed condition of the surrounding country prevents sugar from reaching Cienfuegos.

At Trinidad, Remedios, and other markets it is generally estimated that the sugar crop this year will fall short by three-eighths that of last year. Sugars at our ports are firmer.

There are rumors of engagements near Holguin, but nothing definite is known.

FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Mazatlan advices to March 8, have been received by steamer.

The United States steamer Resaca was in port. Trade was languishing, and the future prospects are discouraging. The steamer brings $208,000 in treasure from Mexico.

Colonel Pelasco, who was one of Martinez's principal officers, and started the revolution against Governor Rubie, with ninety other criminals, had escaped from the Mazatlan prison.

Information from Temple states that Gen. Lozada was placing his army of Indians on a war footing. The rumor that Gen. Placi do Vega sailed from San Francisco with arms and ammunition, and is expected to land somewhere on the coast, created excitement at Mazatlan.

The custom authorities of Mazatlan seized an American vessel, and attempted to extort export duties on a cargo of dye-woods. The vessel was only relieved on the bond of the American consul that such duties should be paid, if according to law.

Americans at the Paris Court Balls.

The tickets which are sent to persons invited to the court balls at the Tuileries are of various colors, according to the rank of the guests. The commoners receive white tickets, the noblemen green ones, and the foreign diplomatists red ones. the red tickets entitle their holders to admittance to the small private staircase leading to the imperial apartments at the Tuileries, while the holders of white and green tickets have to ascend the large staircase. The names of all the guests are entered upon a book, in which particulars about their characters and antecedents are to be found. A few days previous to a court ball the Emperor and Empress revise the list. To quite a number of names in the guest book is the remark, "must be watched closely." The Empress never scratches out any names but those of Ladies, and the Emperor is frequently naughty enough to place the fair ones again on the list. Less than fifty American names are on this list, and it is very difficult for Americans in Paris to obtain more than one invitation to the Tuileries, there being much grumbling among the French courtiers that there are always too many foreign plebians at the court balls.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.—Mr. Henry C. Carey in his last letter on Mr. Wells's report makes the following concise statement, and challenges refutation: British free trade almost crushed out the great iron manufacture in the period from 1817 to 1824; paralyzed it in that from 1335 to 1842; and did the same in that from 1848 to 1860. American freedom of commerce, resulting from protection against the "war tariff" of British "capitalists," more than trebled the the iron production from 1824 to 1833; did the same from 1842 to 1848; and has doubled it since 1861. British free trade never permanently added a single ton to the iron production in the whole thirty years of its existence. American freedom of commerce has added 1,500,000 tons in less than twenty years that the country has been ruled by the tariffs of 1828, 1842, and 1861.

41ST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Speaker Blaine to-day announced the following standing committees of the House for the 41st Congress, the first named gentleman in each case being, of course, the chairman of the committee:

Committee on Election—Messrs. Paine, Churchill, Heaton, Cessna, Butler of Tennessee, Stevenson, Burdett, Burr and Randall.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Schenck, Hooper, Alison, Maynard, Kelley, Brooks, Orth, McCarthy and Marshall.

Appropriations—Messrs. Dawes, Beaman, Kelsey, Washburn (Wisconsin), Lawrence, Sargent, Dickey, Niblack and Beck.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Garfield, Lynch, Judd, Coburn, Smith (Vermont) Packer, Lash, Cox and Jones (Kentucky).

Reconstruction—Messrs. Butler (Massachusetts), Farnsworth, Beaman, Paine, Ward, Julian, Poland, Whittemore, Beck, Wood, Woodward and Morgan.

Reorganization of Civil Service—Messrs. Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Armstrong, Maynard and Kerr.

Ninth Census—Messrs. Stokes, Garfield, Banks, Allison, Loflin, Cullom, Wilkinson, Hubleman and Schumaker.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Wheeler, Lynnsse, Morrell (Pennsylvania), Van Horn (Missouri), Hopkins, Buffington, Lynch, Palmer, Rents, Van Trump, Voorhees, Axtell and Wilson (Minnesota).

Claims—Messrs. Washburn (Massachusetts), Hotchkiss, Holman, Cobb, Stevens, Ela Dockery, Moore and Stiles.

Commerce—Messrs. Dixon, O'Neil, Ingersoll, Sawyer, Finckelburg, Bennett, Kerr, Holman and Potter.

Public Lands—Messrs. Julian, Kelley, Townsend, Fitch, Hawley, Winans, Price (Iowa), Wilson (Minnesota), and Hamilton.

Postoffice—Messrs. Farnsworth, Price, Hill, Twitchell, Boyd, Tyner, Ritter, Smith and Adams.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. [illegible] (Pennsylvania), Ames, Sawyer, Smith (Vermont), Sanford, Upson, Morrill (Maine), Clark and Rice.

Agriculture—Messrs. Wilson (Iowa), Longbridge, Fisher, Smith, Dyer, Blair, Kreis, Axtel and Reeves.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Clarke, Kansas, Horn, Shanks, Taffe, Bailey, Dawes, Armstrong, Mungen and Trimble.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Logan, Negley, Packard, Stoughton, Witchester, Morgan and Slocum.

Militia—Messrs. Shanks, (Indiana), Clarke, Smyth (Iowa), Boles, Donley, Moore (Ohio).

District of Columbia—Messrs. Chanler, Welker, Williams (Indiana), Gilfillan, Boles, Hamilton, Cowles, Stone and Hubbard, Dooley, Jones (North Carolina), Negley, Morrill and M'Necley.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Cox, Sawyer, Wilson (Ohio), Hawkins, Kitchen, Dooley, Jones (North Carolina), Getz, Hamill.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Blair, Neal, Dixon, Welker, Maynard, Wallace (Wisconin), Swann, Knott and Baker.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Scofield, Pile, Stevens, Ketcham, M'Crary, Hale, Ingersoll and Hubbell.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Banks, Kasson, Blair, Wilkinson, Sheldon, Willard, Schenkler, Woodward and Swann.

Territories—Messrs. Cullom, Ward, Beaman, Deer, Pomeroy, Moore (Ohio), Hubbell, Hambleton (Maryland) and Cleveland.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Kellogg, Wheeler, Willard, Knapp, Gilfillan, Wilder, Butler, (Tennessee), Rice, Rogers and Smith (Oregon).

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Benjamin, Benton, Wilson, (Ohio), Hay, Pile, Bowen, Strickland, Bird and Sweeney.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Long, Ames, Cobb (North Carolina), Shellabarger, (Ohio), Prosser, M'Grew, Wells and Winchester.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Ferry, Regent, Hawkins, Strickland, Poland, Kuykendal, Roots, Dickinson and Biggs.

Freedmen's Affairs—Messrs. Eggleston, Shanks (Indiana), Bailey, Bowen, Thomas, Hawke, M'Grew, Greene and Moore.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Ashley, Beatty, Hoar, Townsend, Hamilton (Florida), Bardett, Tyner, M'Neeley and Rogers.

Revision of Laws—Messrs. Poland, Ferries, Blair, M'Crary, Hoar, Farnsworth, Upson, Voorhees and Johnson.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Heaton, Kelley, Hooper, Hill, Ingersoll, Strader and Griswold.

Patents—Messrs. Jenckes, Ingersoll, Smith (Ohio), Tillman, Moore (Illinois), Johnson, Sanford, Van Aukin and Hubbell.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Hopkins, Beatty, Smith (Texas), Ritter, Tanner and Getz.

Mileage—Messrs. Hawkins, Ingersoll, Packard, Stevenson and Fox.

Accounts—Messrs. Oake, Arnell, Ritter, Kelsey and Golladay.

Expenditures in State Department—Messrs. Bailey, Hale, Twitchell, Smith and Archer.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Messrs. Allison, Wheeler, Lash, Rice and Biggs.

Expenditures in War Department—Messrs. Williams, Tanner, Cessna, Logan, (N. C.) and Burr.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Messrs. Lynch, Cowles, Dickey, Hamill and Reeves.

Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Messrs. Moore (N. J.), Bingham, Hubbell, Benjamin and Markham.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Messrs. Dewease, Bennett, Packer, Shanks and Adams.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Churchill, Ela, Phelps, Hooper, Hambleton (Md.).

Rules—The Speaker and Messrs. Dawes, Ferry, Garfield and Brooks.

Mr. Orth was subsequently excused, at his own request, from service on the committee of Ways and Means.

PHILADELPHIA is progressing much faster than New York if the building statistics published are correct. In New York last year there were erected five hundred and fifty buildings, most of which were dwellings. In Philadelphia there were 4,881 dwellings erected, besides 1216 enlargements and additions. The disparity of increase in building between the two great cities is striking, and is occasioned by the very high price of building lots and real estate in New York, which drives its people out of the city and compels them to locate their families in neighboring towns and villages. No family of moderate means or income can afford to live in New York, except in the crowded, filthy and uncomfortable tenement houses.

HERE is the latest from Paris: At a recent opera ball, a yellow domino was observed bowing to every lady in black or rose domino, whose hand he kissed respectfully and retired without saying a word, but making a note in his tablet. Yellow domino was one of the most distinguished editors in Paris, who was engaged in a great social problem. How many pairs of new gloves are worn at this opera mask? And he found that of three hundred and fifty-six he had smelt under pretence of kissing, there were only eighteen which had no aroma of benzine, or which had not been cleaned.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.—The Washington *Star* says: Secretary Boutwell takes charge of the Treasury Department with about $102,000,000 in the vaults ($29,000,000 of which is in gold bearing certificates), and $13,000,000 in currency. The public debt on the 1st of March was $2,545,336,904'38, but since that time has decreased about $3,000,000. No payment of interest will be due until the first of May, when $50,000,000 in coin will be required to pay the semi annual instalments of interest on the five-twenty bonds which fall due on that date.

NOT WITHOUT PRECEDENT.—The Stewart Cabinet difficulty is not without precedent. In 1829, President Jackson appointed David Henshaw Port Collector at Boston, but he had to sell his drug business before he could take the place. He left the Collectorship, resumed business, and when called to be Secretary of the Treasury by John Tyler, this bothering law again interfered, and he was given over to the Navy Department.

GENERAL GRANT has promptly signed the bill to strengthen the public credit; the same which Andrew Johnson pocketed.

ITEMS.

TRIBAL CITY, in the White Pine silver region, lilt entirely above the clouds.

THE last enemy on January 1, 1869, numbered 1,700 officers and men, a decrease of 1,700 from the previous January.

A MAN in Connecticut, England, recently died within half an hour after being stung by a bee on the jugular vein.

THE President has appointed Robert Martin Dyer, Esq., son of the late Stephen Dyer, Assistant Private Secretary.

THE Knights of St. Crispin, the secret society of shoemakers, are said to number 100,000 in the United States.

MRS. ——, in Lowell, Mass., who has kept in the knob of her house since the inauguration of President Lincoln, removed it on inauguration day.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—The disturbances at Las De La Frontera, arising from popular hostility to the conscription law, have been settled, and that part of the country is now tranquil.

ANDREW JOHNSON left Washington for Tennessee, via Lynchburg. Apparently he has learned to travel by more direct routes than when he set out for the tomb of Lincoln.

AUGUSTA, March 22.—The town election at Kittery, Maine, to-day, resulted in the choice of Republican officers by a vote of 289 to 91. In York, the Republicans elected everything by from 80 to 100 majority.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.—A horrible crime has been committed at the village of Dulce Aqua, North Italy, caused by the enforcement of the grist tax. The population rose en masse and killed the Mayor, whose head was then mounted on a pike and paraded through the streets. During the same day twelve of the municipal councilors were assassinated.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Full returns from all but two small towns give the following as the result of the late election for Governor in New Hampshire:

Stearns, Republican	35,760
Bodel, Democrat	31,996
Republican majority, 1869	3,774
do do. 1868	2,563
Republican gain	1,211

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The prohibitory liquor law in Maine is vigorously enforced by the municipal authorities and by the citizens of the State. Many of the liquor shops in Ellsworth have suffered visitations from the sheriff's officers and are in a State of chronic fear. Last week the office of the Eastern Express Company was visited by the sheriff and a large quantity of liquor consigned by Boston liquor sellers here, was seized. The loss falls on the Boston owners.

A CHINESE laborer not long ago murdered a whole family of seven persons in Peru. He was arrested, and while the parties who had made the arrest were taking him to the judicial authorities he was rescued from his guards by the inhabitants of the town of Guadaloupe. They took him to the public square of the town, covered his body with kerosene oil, and then burned him alive in a fire which had been prepared for the purpose.

A SINGULAR DISEASE.—A curious disease prevails on the west coast of Africa, especially on the Gaboon, which consists in an irresistible inclination to sleep. No pain seems to be experienced, but the patient stumbles readily, his step is tottering, sense of feeling seems to be wanting, and objects used as a support are grasped very unsteadily. The consciousness does not seem to be diminished, and the breathing and digestion are normal. When the patient is awakened he returns again into a deep sleep in a very short time. The disease does not yield to any remedies, and generally ends in death. Its precise character has not yet been ascertained with certainty.

PASSOVER WEEK.—The Hebrew festival of Passover week begins on Friday night next, continuing for the following eight days. This feast was instituted by Moses in commemoration of the Israelites remaining on the night of the destruction of the first born of Egypt, immediately preceding the exodus from that country. Since the final destruction of the temple of Jerusalem, the Passover has been celebrated by eating unleavened bread during the eight days and by abstinence from labor on the first and last two days, and by the observance of various domestic rites commemorative of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage.

OUTLAWS IN TENNESSEE.—Commissioner Delano has received a communication from Supervisor Nash, of the Tennessee District, forwarding a letter from Collector Wilson, of the Third District of that State, informing the Supervisor that he has commenced a vigorous campaign against the outlaws in the mountain counties of that State. Mr. Nash writes that he is in receipt of information that the Sixth District is infested with illicit distilleries, whose proprietors defy the government officers, and he had directed the Collector to push these violators of the revenue law to the wall. Collector Wilson writes that he is operating in the mountain counties with a detachment of United States troops, and that one of his deputies has reported the seizure of five different distilleries in the northern country. The troops are now operating in Putnam and Jackson counties.

DIRECT NEWS FROM CUBA.—The steamship Liberty, which arrived at Baltimore from Havana on Thursday, leaving there on the afternoon of the 12th, brings some intelligence from Cuba, which indicates a different state of things from that which is generally authorized to be sent by the cable. It is stated that in spite of the continued assurance of the Spanish officials that the government troops are gaining every battle fought with the insurgents, facts do not bear out that view. In nearly every case of collision that has occurred between the insurgents and the government troops, the former have had the advantage. It is stated that every Cuban by birth is determined to get rid of the yoke of the government, and those who are too old to assist actively in the struggle in the field are contributing a great portion of their wealth in aid of the rebellion. The hatred of the Cuban against the Spaniard is intense, caused by the policy hitherto pursued by the government towards the natives.

THE CONVENT IN BELGIUM.—A convent is about to come before the Belgian courts, the facts of which are thus stated by the *Chronique* of Louvain: "A nun belonging to one of the best families in the sisterhood was placed by the lady superior in a damp underground cell. She had several days in confinement when, from a narrow opening by which her prison received a little light from the garden, she contrived to attract the attention of a working there, who consented to procure her writing materials, and to convey a letter to her brother-in-law. The latter on receiving the communication, went to the convent and asked to see his sister-in-law, but was informed that she was in religious retirement and could not be seen. He waited three hours later accompanied by a number of police, whom he left outside and then repeated his demand for redress in a similar reply, but he insisted, and the Superior at length became evidently distressed. He then opened the door to the police officer, who compelled the Directress to accompany them to the cellars of the ground, where they found not only the nun in question, but also five other nuns confined in the same manner, all of whom took advantage of the Commissary's presence to quit the establishment and return to their friends."

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Bond Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without power of attorney, Summons, Subpoenas Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
1866

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, SCRIBNER'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY'S, DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE, BRIDE, etc. etc.

COLL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks for Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds to Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, for the year ending January 1, 1869:

WM. ROWLES, Treasurer. DR.

To am't in Treasury at last settlement	$2223 68
To amount received from the county Treasurer	2000 00
To am't received from collectors	7111 73
Total	$11335 41

TREASURER, CR.

By amount paid on checks as follows:

Merchandise	$1939 41½
Hardware	167 61
Groceries	57 21
Drugs	129 40
Beef	1155 91
Bacon	402 97½
Mutton	16 45
Fish	53 50
Potatoes	95 83
Corn	33 00
Rye	34 30
Mill stuff	6 00
Apple butter	106 00
Vinegar	28 00
Issuing orders	23 50
Removal of paupers	117 00
Support out-door paupers	862 75
Support lunatics at State Asylum	163 75
I. J. Noble, manufacturing goods	27 50
Expenses removing Aaron Smith to State Asylum	112 50
Funeral expenses	19 25
Coffins	24 50
Toll	8 37
Blacksmithing	73 70
Expenses in Detwiler case	27 50
G. H. Spang, services in Dixler case	5 00
Jos. Claar, percentage on collections	6 36
Meyers & Mengel, advertising	104 80
Dutterrow & Lutz, advertising	106 20
Making and repairing fence	7 50
Four rules	1 00
Mill license	10 20
Repairs and castings for mill	37 45
Bolting cloth, expressage, making up and putting on	92 75
James B. Hays mill right	10 00
Insurance	11 75
D. Crouse, work at spring house	2 50
H. Deibaugh, Shoemaking	5 00
Coal	12 50
Lumber	12 50
Sewing machine	85 00
George Lysinger, balance on account	48 46
Samuel Diehbaugh, salary as Steward	500 00
Michael Diehl, services as Director	50 00
J. I. Noble, services as Director	53 00
D. R. Anderson, services as Director	50 00
J. W. Dickerson, salary as attorney and percentage on collection	61 00
Jno. F. Kerr, salary, stamps, postage, &c	51 85
T. R. Grove, clerk and extra services	77 25
W. C. Schaeffer, clerk	91 00
William Bowles, treasurer	75 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer, physician	75 00
Medical attendance upon Jane Scatchard	25 00
Services as matron	15 00
John Kemery, for Sundry, checks cancelled and filed	597 23
Mrs. Mary Kepler, money loaned Poor House	1000 00
Expenses auditing account	40 00
Total credits	$8664 68½
Total charges	$11335 41
Total credits	8664 68½
Balance in Treasury	$2670 72½

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of Wm. Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and found the same to be correct and true as above stated. Witness our hands and seal this 8th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN B. LUCAS,
Attest: S. WHIP,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, M. A. HUNTER,
Clerk. Auditors.

Steuart's Statement for the year 1868.

Number of paupers remaining January 1, 1868	70
Number of paupers admitted during the year	52
Number of paupers born during the year	1 — 123
Number of paupers discharged during the year	38
Number of paupers died during the year	8
Number of paupers bound out during the year	2 — 48
Number of paupers remaining Jan. 1, 1869	75
Meals given to wayfaring persons	1450

Of the present number there are insane 7, partially deranged 12, blind 1, colored 6. There are 34 out-door paupers, provided with food, clothing and medical attendance.

Manufactured in the House.

Shirts	93	Dresses	106
Pairs Pants	72	Chemise	43
Coats	32	Skirts	15
Drawers	10	Aprons	53
Vests	7	Shrouds	4
Pairs and Stockings	97	Bonnets	12
Towels	30	Sheets	11
Handkerchiefs	35	Comforts	10
Pillow cases	18	Bolster cases	6
Bed ticks	3		

Products of the Farm.

Bushels potatoes	300	Bushels beans	6
Bushels oats	136	Bushels onions	23
Bushels corn in ears	240	Bushels turnips	28
Bushels buckwheat	14	Heads cabbage	2500
Tons hay	20		

The gardener supplied all kinds of vegetables for the house, during the whole of the summer of which no statement is made.

SAMUEL DEIBAUGH, Steward.

Poor House Mill Statement.

J. E. WILLS, DR.

To am't of toll grain as per monthly returns: Wheat. Rye. Corn. Buckw't
606 124 18 33½

J. E. WILLS, CR.

By am't of grain used in Poor House and sold sundry persons as per monthly returns: Wh't. Rye. Corn. Buckw't
518 152 18 27½

J. E. WILLS, Miller.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY YET.

STOUFFER'S PATENT EGG PRESERVER.

Will keep Eggs in a perfect condition two years Eggs can't spoil while under the process.

It has been used by the patentee twelve years and never failed.

Eggs put up by this process during the summer have been sold in the cities the following winter at five times their original cost!

One man can put up and send to market, $20,000 worth of Eggs in less than six months, and more than double his money.

Is equally applicable to hot or cold climates, is easily understood, and costs about ½ a cent per dozen.

Thousands have tested the Eggs, and certify that they are perfect.

The process is guaranteed to be a perfect "EGG PRESERVER."

The Patent has 16 years to run.

Family Rights, without permission to buy and sell eggs for speculation, $5; Grocers' Rights—in Large Cities, $50; in Villages, $20. States and Counties according to population.

Address, JOHN P. BRAZEL,
26feb3t Uniontown, Penn'a.

DUFF'S COLLEGE,

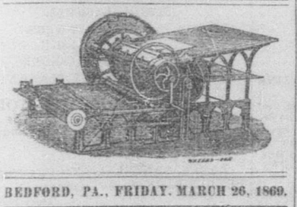
No. 57 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's System of Bookkeeping, President.

Established twen

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

Local Affairs.

It is the intrinsic merit alone, of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, that has gained for it its great popularity.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in Huntingdon borough March 19th, by the same majority that Grant had in November. The *boss*, agent of the "Supremacy" book, could'nt have sold very many copies in that quarter.

Snow Storm.—Our nominal beginning of Spring was ushered in Mononday by a driving snow storm that continued until Tuesday morning. Snow fell to the depth of six inches and the weather has been quite cold enough for mid-winter. Truly Winter lingers in the lap of Spring and seems disposed to continue his lingering indefinitely.

As many of our subscribers, whether in town or country, as change their residences on the coming first of April, will please inform us of any changes in their post offices, so that we can change the address of their papers accordingly. Persons in town will give notice of changes of residence either at the Inquirer Book Store or to the carrier.

The following Post masters have been appointed for this county. Saxton, Bedford county, Eli Eichelberger, vice I. K. Little, removed; Spring Meadow, Bedford county, G. D. Trout, vice Israel Davis, resigned; Alum Bank, Bedford co., B. H. Walker, vice B. F. Horne, removed; New Paris, Bedford county, Mrs. E. Richards, vice C. S. Chrisman, removed;

A rusy man is a locomotive, and life a track. Every night he drives into "the house," and stops. Every morning he is fired up anew, and away he goes switching off in one direction and then in another. In this routine of business he forgets that the physical organization is of the most delicate kind. If a hard iron locomotive needs constant care, and to be well oiled up and rubbed off every day, how much more necessary is it that all men and women should use Plantation Bitters, which are the *ne plus ultra* of everything which is necessary to keep the system in a perfect tone of health.

Moving Time.—As the first of April approaches, many of our people may be seen heaping their household goods, and household Gods as well, upon wagons and migrating to some point where it is presumed that fortune's favors will be more lavishly bestowed. If three flittings are as bad as a fire, and we have no doubt there is more fact than fiction in the assertion, it is not a matter of surprise that so many people are always poor, for some are so given to change that the annual flitting has become a sort of necessity to them without which they could never be content. This annual moving is a very serious tax upon the time, means and health of every community. When will our people consider their ways? When shall we have a reform in our tenant system? Why not lease properties for a term of ten, twenty, forty years or for life? Under such a system many who are now poor, might save a competency from the now necessary annual moving expenses.

What Railroads do for Farmers.—To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles on a wagon, costs, says the *Agriculturist*, at least twelve dollars for a team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for four dollars at most. Allowing an average of forty bushels per acre, the crop would be worth eight dollars per acre or eight per cent, on $100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops it is clear that a railroad passing through a town would add $100 per acre to the value of the farm. A town ten miles square contains sixty four thousand acres. An increase of $100, per acre is equal to $6,400,008, or enough to build two hundred miles of railroad, even if it costs $12,000 per mile. But two hundred miles of road would extend through twenty towns ten miles square, and cost but ten dollars per acre if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and given them away to any companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their land would have well repaid all the outlay.—*Exchange.*

Why we need a Railroad.—An illustration of the oppression to which we are at present subjected by reason of our limited railroad facilities in this county, has just been given in the Broad Top Coal region. The operators there had been mining and shipping coal for a long time without profit, barely paying expenses, but kept their hands at work in hopes of an improved market. A few weeks ago there was an advance of 60 cents per ton in the price of coal and the operators now expected to be able to make some profit on their mining operations, but with the increase of price came an increase of 60 cents per ton on the transportation of coal over the Penna. Central Railroad, and that greedy corporation pocketed all the profits of the rise Thus we are placed at the mercy of an unscrupulous corporation and our transportation whether to or from the eastern markets costs us about as much now by railroad as it did in days gone by to have it brought over the mountains in Conestoga wagons. This will continue to be the case and all the interests of Bedford County are doomed to suffer, and pay a heavy tribute to this overgrown, tyrranical monopoly until we obtain rail communication with some other route. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the one nearest to us and offering the best facilities for our delivery from the black-mailing operations of the Central Railroad. The Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad will give us communication with the Baltimore and Ohio and afford us a through route to compete with the Penna. Central for the carrying of our freights to either eastern or western markets. Is it not therefore the interest of every citizen of the county including the whole of Broad Top Coal Region to encourage the speedy building of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad? Will not our citizens remember this when called upon to subscribe to our railroad? To day we pay higher charges on freights to and from Philadelphia than are charged from Pittsburgh and Chicago, simply because we have no choice but to go over the Penna. Central Railroad. The moment we are able to choose between two competing routes we will get a reduction of 25 per cent on all freight and Express charges to this place. Will not such considerations induce our people to push forward the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad to an early completion?

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

Primary Election.—The return delegates of the Primary election assembled in convention at the court house in Bedford on the 22nd inst at 2 o'clock P. M. J. W. Lingenfelter Esq. Chairman of the County Committee presiding.

On motion D. S. Elliott Esq. and John Lutz were appointed secretaries.

There were no delegates nor returns from Liberty nor Londonderry townships There were scattering votes for various candidates but no candidates were voted for in the majority of townships except for Senator, Legislature, Sheriff and Prothonotary; on these the vote stood as follows:

DISTRICTS:	Senate. D. Washabaugh.	Senate. G. S. Mullin.	Senate. A. J. Nycum.	Sheriff. J. H. Longenecker *	Sheriff. W. Dibert.	Sheriff. I. S. Wright.	Sheriff. J. W. Lingenfelter *
Bedford Borough.	64	20	12	91	85	11	73
Bedford Twp.....	91	19	1	100	103	6	100
Broad Top Twp..	12	8	5	25	19	6	25
Bloody Run Bor.	7	10	54	72	42	17	70
Corerain Twp....	12	35	11	54	29	29	53
Coaldale Bor.....	10	11		11	21		21
Cum' Valley Twp	22	2	1	24	23		
Harrison	10	29		35	17	20	34
Hopewell.....	11	24	16	49	51		
Juniata	35	15		41	40	10	49
Liberty							
Londonderry							
Monroe.....	36	38	11	85	74	11	71
Napier	1	109		102	25	86	8
Providence E.....	17	5	65	61	80	5	78
Providence W.....	15	11	35	60	47	14	58
Saxton Bor.....	22			22	22		
Schellsburg.....		28		26	4	23	5
St. Clairsville.....	9	19		22	16	12	21
St. Clair Twp.....	9	152		121	5	155	149
Snake Spring....	13	7	1	20	11	6	17
Southampton.....	14	18		34	30	2	8
Union.	4	123		127	14	112	126
Woodberry Bor....	8	9		17	6	11	
Woodberry M....	7	28		35	2	33	
Woodberry S.....	9	83		92	45	44	72
Total	403	803	212	1323	885	613	1014

* Legislature: no opposition.
* Prothonotary: no opposition.

The vote having been counted the following candidates were declared nominated by election. For Senator G. Shannon Mullin, for Legislature J. H. Longenecker Esq. for Sheriff William Dibert, for Prothonotary J. W. Lingenfelter Esq. The convention then proceeded to ballot for the nomination of candidates for the remaining offices, which resulted in the following nominations; for Treasurer, William Phillips of Bedford township, Commissioner, James Fink of Hopewell township, Poor Director E. J. Diehl of Colerain township, Coroner A. S. Smith of St. Clairsville borough, Auditor J. P. Williams South Woodberry township, Chairman of Co. Committee D. F. Mann of Bedford Borough Secretary S. J. Jordan. The county committee elected were as follows.

Bedford Borough—D. F. Mann, Chairman
" Township—A. R. Agnew,
Broad Top "—John Taylor,
Bloody Run Borough—Jno. W. Barndollar,
Colerain Township—Saml M. Overocker,
Coaldale Borough—Josiah M. Lehman,
Cumb. Valley Township—Francis Growden
Harrison Township—J. Hoffman,
Hopewell Township John Eichelberger,
Juniata "—Jesse Geller,
Liberty "—
Londonderry " —
Monroe " —J. R. Oneal,
Napier " —S. C. Stuckey,
East Providence "— John Q. Nycum,
West Providence "— W. H. Allen,
Saxton Borough —E. A. Fockler,
Schellsburg " —J. A. Songster,
St. Clairsville Borough—I. F. Grove,
St. Clair Township—G. W. Vickroy,
Snake Spring "—Asa S. Stuckey,
Southampton "—
Union "—A. H. Hull,
Woodberry Borough—J. Brenneman.
" Middle Township— David Bridenthall,
" South "—J. T. Ketring.

On motion the convention adjourned.

J. W. Lingenfelter, Chairman,
J. Lutz,
D. S. Elliott, } Secy's,

Who Wants a Sewing Machine?—We have a new $55.00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

Also a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Also a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the Inquirer Office Bedford Pa.

The Atlantic Monthly for April, 1869—Articles: Malbone: an Oldport Romance. Part IV. The Mission of Birds. Autobiography of a Shaker. First Paper. Run Wild. A Strange Arrival. How We Grow in the Great North-West. A Carpet-Bagger in Pennsylvania. The Foe in the Household. Part II. Our Inebriates, Classified and Clarified. Doorstep Acquaintance. The Pacific Railroad—Open. A Ride with a Mad Horse in a Freight-Car. To-Day. Reviews and Literary Notices. Fields, Osgood & Co., Publishers, Boston.

The New Eclectic Magazine and The Land We Love are now united. The address of the consolidated Magazine is, The New Eclectic Magazine, 54 Lexington Street, Baltimore; and its publishers are Turnbull & Murdoch, to whom all correspondence relative to the Magazine must be addressed, and to whose order all drafts must be made payable.

A Malarious Month.

March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many harrassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless. 1 m

Harper's Magazine, April, 1869. The Freaks of Lightning.—Jacob Abbott, With Eighteen Illustrations. An Artist in Alaska.—A. H. Guernsey, With Twelve Illustrations—The Great South American Earthquakes of 1868.—E. G. Squier, With Thirteen Illustrations. Catherine II. of Russia.—Eugene Lawrence. My Chum's Story.—Austin Abbott. Song of the Wind,—Mary N. Prescott. About Cold.—Robert Tomes. False and True.—Elizabeth Akers Allen. The Romance of the Maidens.—Amelia Jones. Woman's Work and Wages.—Hettie M. Cammon. To Majorca Robert Tomes, with Two Illustrations. My Enemy's Daughter.—Justin McCarthy, With Illustration. Not Enough Money.—Katherine G. Ware. The Secretary with a Secret.—Justin McCarthy. Homeward.—Carl Spencer. Editor's Easy Chair. Editor's Book Table. Editor's Record of Current Events. Editor's Drawer. In the May Number of the Magazine will be commenced "A Brave Lady," a Novel, by Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "The Woman's Kingdom," etc.

The Edinburgh Review for January is on our table with the following table of contents. Spain under Charles II, Lord Kingsdown's Recollections of the Bar, Caesarian Rome, Trench's Realities of Irish Life, The Legend of Tell and Rutuli, Government Telegraphs: Dean Milman's Annals of St. Paul's, Hunter's Annals of Rural Rengal, General Ulysses Simpson Grant, Mr. Bright Speeches. Reprinted by Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 140 Fulton Street New York.

Markets.

Philadelphia, March 22.

The flour market is quiet but steady. There is no inquiry except from the home consumers, who purchased 1,000 barrels, including superfine at $5 25@5 50, extras at $6 00@6 50, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6 50@7 25, Pennsylvania and Ohio at $700@9 25, fancy brands at $9 50@1200, according to quality. Rye flour commands $7 25@7 75 per bbl. No change to notice in cornmeal. There is less activity in the wheat market, but prices are well sustained; sales of 1,200 bushels red at $1 60@1 65, and 500 bus. Indiana amber at $1 70. Rye is steady, with sales of western at $1 53@1 55. Corn is quiet and rather weak; sales of 2,500 bus. yellow at 86@88 cents. Oats are selling at 75@75 cents for western, and 60@68 cents for Penna. Seven thousand bus. barley sold on private terms, and 600 bus. New York barley malt at $2 15. Cloverseed is active, and 1,000 bus. sold at $9 87½@10 25. Timothy ranges from $8 35@8 62½, and flaxseed from $2 65@2 70.

Married.

In Buena Vista, on the 18th of March, 1869, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. EDWARD E. DULL and Miss ANN MARIA GYER all of Juniatta township.

In Bedford, Pa., March 10th by Rev. R. F. Wilson, Mr. JACOB F. BARNITY, of Schellsburg, and Miss SARAH A. McMILLEN, of near Schellsburg.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. HUGH FURGUSON to Miss LUCY HOOVER, both of St. Clair township.

Died.

On the 14th inst., in Union tp., Mr. WILLIAM M. CLARK, Aged 89 years 2 Months and 5 days.

"For so He giveth His beloved Sleep."

On the 21st inst., in Union tp., SHERMAN son of Amos and Elizabeth Berkheimer Aged 3 years, 10 months and 18 days.

On the 14th inst., in Bedford, VIOLA H. infant daughter of Barton and Sarah Edsall, aged ten months and twenty four days

"Another hand is beckoning us,
Another call is given:
And glows once more with angel step
The path, which reaches heaven.

Fold her, O Father! in thy arms.
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of love between
Our human hearts and Thee."

M.

Near Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1869, after a short, serious illness, though his health had been declining for months. WILLIAM WAUGH Esq. son of the Rev. Samuel Waugh. Deceased, aged 72 years 7 months and 18 days.

His native place was Cumberland valley Pa. His Father was Pastor of Silver Spring church for many years, to which church the deceased left $500. He was a Lawyer by profession. He made his home at Pittsburgh and Washington Pa. though he usually spent his summers in Bedford to which his remains were brought and interred March 13th from the residence of the only surviving member of the family Mrs. E. W. Burd.

At Little Orleans, Md., on the 17th inst., departed this life, Mrs. PEGGY CALLAN, aged 83 years. The deceased was the sister of the late John Keeffe, and formerly resided with her parents, in Bedford, where she has still a nephew and nieces who dearly cherish her memory. She was very much esteemed here for her piety, and particularly for her devoted attachment to her aged parents, on whom she faithfully waited, until death had closed their eyes. She died, as she had lived a good christian and is now gone to receive the reward of "the good and faithful servant who has entered into the joy of the Lord."

R. I. P.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

Farm at Private Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Harrison township, containing 105 acres, 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, part sown in clover, and the balance meadow, having thereon erected a two story log house and kitchen attached also a double log barn. The uncleared land is well timbered. Two hundred cords of bark can be obtained on this land and command a ready sale. Possession given immediately. The property will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES WETSCHKY,
Buffalo Mills,
March 26 2t Bedford co., Pa.,

Estate of Paul Wertz, dec'd. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Paul Wertz, late of Cumb Valley, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby not fied to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. Accounts can be presented to D. R. ANDERSON, at Centerville, or JOSEPH WERTZ, Executor.
March 26 6t

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary..

The Spring Quarter of this institution will commence APRIL 7.
Boarding, with room furnished, $3.00 per week.
Tuition, common English, $5.00 per quarter.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
19mar4t Rainsburg, Pa.

Estate of John Hull, deceased. Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Hull, late of Napier township, in the county of Bedford and State of Penn. dec'd having been granted to me by the Resister of said county, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to
19mar JOHN GARVER, Adm'r.

S. M'CAMANT. ....JOHN ELLIOTT.....D. T. CALDWELL
J. M. HARPER.....WILLIAM STOKE.

Tyrone Planing Mills.

McCAMANT, ELLIOTT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring, Brackets, Mouldings, Stair Railing, Plastering Lath, Shingles, Common and Fancy Pickets, Frame Stuff,
AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Tyrone, Pa., March 19, 1869:m6

Agents wanted.—$75 to $200 per month!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, Price $18.00. For Circular and Terms address C. BOWERS & CO.
18dec68m3 329 South Third Street, Phil'a.

Dickens' novels, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Directory.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

Bedford County officers.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

Borough officers.

Burgess—Y. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lents and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann. S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

Ministers.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

Associations.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 143, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

New Advertisements.

Citizens' Co-operative
Mutual
Life Insurance Company
of Bedford, Pa.

Incorporated, March, 1869, *by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.*

This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a life policy.

Every member in this company has a vote in controlling the funds of the company, and has an equal share in the funds.

The amount of money paid is so little that every one can insure.

This Company is purely a HOME Company.

officers:

Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Vice Prest.
E. F. KERR, Secretary.
O. E. SHANNON, Treasurer.

directors:

J. M. Shoemaker, J. B. Williams,
T. H. Lyons, J. W. Dickerson,
D. R. Anderson.

Gen. Agent, W. A. Edwards.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Secretary of the company, or to W. A. EDWARDS,
19mar,'69y1 Gen. Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Orphans' Court Sale
of Real Estate.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Trustee, to sell the real estate of Margaretta P. Schell, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, THE 20th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

No. 1. A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bedford, containing 40 feet in front on Pitt street, and running back 240 feet to a twenty feet alley, being part of Lot No. 160 in the general plan of said Borough; having thereon erected an elegant brick dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

No. 2. Also a Lot of Ground adjoining the above on the west, and containing in front on Pitt street 60 feet, and running back 240 feet to the alley aforesaid, and having a commodious frame office thereon erected.

No. 3. Also, a Lot of Ground containing two acres, situate on the north side of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river, in Bedford township, being lot No. 2 in the plan of lots of Wm. P. Schell, and adjoining lots of Robt Fyan and Francis Jordan, Esqs.

☞Terms Cash. JNO. P. REED,
19marlt Trustee.

Philadelphia, March 10th, 1869.

We beg leave to inform you that we are prepared to offer for your inspection, our usual assortment of

Millinery Goods,

Consisting of the *Newest Shapes* in Straw, Silk and Gimp Hats, Bonnets, &c.; Velvets, Silk Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Ruches, Crapes, Blonds, Braids, Ornaments, &c. &c We shall be happy to wait on you at your store or receive your order. *Prices low for cash.*

Yours, &c. H. WARD,
Nos. 103, 105 and 107 N. Second St., Phila.
19marlm.

1869. Spring 1869.

OPENING OF NEW SILKS,
OPENING OF NEW SHAWLS,
OPENING OF NEW CHINTZES,
OPENING OF NEW POPLINS.
Full stock of STAPLE and FANCY
SPRING GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—JOBS from AUCTION daily received.
19mar6t

Dissolution of Partnership.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between JOHN NYCUM & S. CALVIN MULLIN, of Mann's Choice, under the name of Nycum & Mullin, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th day of February, 1869.

The accounts of the firm are left in the hands of Nycum Brothers for collection. Parties having claims are requested to present them before the 20th of April next, and all persons indebted must settle before that time, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice. 12mar2t

Estate of Geo. Deitrick, dec'd.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of George Deitrick, late of Bedford co. dec'd,

TAKE NOTICE.—That by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Harrison township, on the premises, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Feb. 16, 1869.

Administrators' notice.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Bortz, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL WHIP,
MARTIN H. BORTZ,
12mar6t Administrators.

Buy your hats & caps of

4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

A splendid article of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., the following real estate, to-wit:

One tract of land containing 295 acres, more or less, with about 240 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House, plastered, double Log Barn, Tenant House and other out buildings thereon erected, and two good apple orchards. Adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, deceased, on the west, Abraham Weirel on the north-west, Simon Stuckey on the south, and Christian Hetrick on the east.

Situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stuckey.

By virtue of the writ of Fieri Facias hereto attached I have levied upon all the interest of the defendant, William P. Schell, of, in, to and out of the following tracts of land situate in the respective Townships hereinafter named in the county of Bedford, viz:

1. The undivided one half part of a tract of land in Liberty Township, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Martin Hoover and others, containing 312 acres 88 perches, composed of two tracts, one in the name of Swoope and King, surveyed on warrant dated March 5, 1836 and the other in the name of Philip Dyke, surveyed on warrant dated June 23, 1796.

2. A tract of land in Broadtop Township containing 12 acres 24 perches surveyed on warrant to James Figard dated Feb. 10, 1863.

3. The one undivided fifth part of a tract of land in East Providence Township surveyed on warrant granted to Keziah Logan dated 1794, containing 402 acres 46 perches.

4. The one undivided third part of a tract of land in Broadtop or East Providence Township surveyed on warrant to John Carran dated 1794, containing 400 acres 75 perches.

5. The one undivided third part of a tract of land in Monroe Township with frame house and barn thereon erected containing 26 acres, lately occupied by William Robinson.

6. The one undivided half part of lots, Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 in the Town of Hopewell in the Township of Broadtop.

7. The one undivided eighth part of the following ore lands near Bloody Run, viz:

a. One known as the Yellow House tract containing 251 acres and 85 perches, of which a considerable part is cleared and having a dwelling house and barn thereon erected.

b. One known as the Price Improvement containing 98 acres and 24 perches.

c. One in the name of William M. Hall containing 115 acres and 133 perches.

d. One in the name of Samuel H. Tate and William P. Schell containing 464 acres and 68 perches.

e. One in the name of Joseph W. Tate containing 187 acres and 128 perches.

f. One in the name of Jacob H. Barndollar containing 116 acres and 37 perches.

g. One in the name of Joseph W. Tate containing 158 acres and 79 perches.

h. One in the name of John Morris containing 45 acres and 31 perches.

i. One in the name of S. L. Russel and W. P. Schell containing 354 acres and 56 perches.

8. The one undivided eighth part of the mineral right of the following tracts of land in West Providence Township, viz:

a. One in the name of John Morris containing 113 acres and 79 perches.

b. One in the name of George Smith containing 207 acres and 122 perches.

c. One also in the name of George Smith containing 43 acres and 152 perches.

d. One in the name of Daniel Duncan, containing 55 acres and 123 perches.

e. One also in the name of Daniel Duncan, containing 106 acres.

The one undivided half part of the following tracts of land, viz:

9. One in the name of James Tubman, containing 404 acres in Bedford Township.

10. One in the name of James Entriken containing 155 acres in Broad Top Township.

11. On in the name of Nicholas Knight, containing 167 acres in Napier Township.

12. One in the name of Thomas Dewees, containing 410¼ acres in Providence Twp.

13. One in the name of William Dewees, containing 392 acres in Providence Township.

14. One in the name of Henry Filp, containing 400 acres in St. Clair Township.

15. One in the name of Wm. Snively, containing 411 acres in St. Clair Township.

16. One in the name of John Stiffler, containing 400 acres in St. Clair Township.

17. One in the name of Daniel McRobert, containing 202 acres in St. Clair Township.

18. One in the name of Henry Lent, containing 402 acres in St. Clair Township.

19. One in the name of Wm. Bell, containing 465½ acres in St. Clair Township.

20. One in the name of William Buck, containing 433½ acres in St. Clair Township.

21. One in the name of James Ross, containing 477 acres in St. Clair Township.

22. One in the name of Thomas Hanna, containing 441 acres in St. Clair Sownship.

23. One in the name of John Reed, containing acres in Southampton Township.

24. One in the name of Geo. F. Alberti containing 109 acres in Providence Township.

25. One in the name of John Negley, containing 60 acres in Liberty Township.

26. One in the name of John Blaylor, containing 385 acres in St. Clair or Union Twp.

27. One in the name of John Green, containing 393½ acres in St. Clair Tow ship.

28. One in the name of Isaac Richardson, containing 386 acres in St. Clair Township.

29. One in the name of Charles Young, containing 327 acres in St. Clair Township.

30. One in the name of John Martin, containing 429 acres in Union Township.

31. One in the name of Griffith Evans, containing 439 acres in Union Township.

32. One in the name of Richard Moans, containing 420 acres in Woodberry and Hopewell Township.

33. One in the name of James Moans, containing 456 acres in Woodberry and Hopewell Township.

34. One in the name of Hugh Moore containing 250 acres in Woodberry Township.

35. One in the name of John Moore, containing 198 acres in Woodberry Township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the defendant William P. Schell.

So answers ROBERT STECKMAN.
March19:1869:4t Sheriff.

Agents wanted.—A book of general interest to all classes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

In one elegant octavo volume of over 600 pages, well printed on fine paper, and illustrated with an admirable Portrait on Steel of Mr. Greely, with pictures of his various Homes, his Farm, &c. &c. together with a beautiful Portrait of Margaret Fuller, engraved by Linton.

Mr. Greeley has said of it: "I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of *myself*, my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought, as those *Recollections*. I give, with small reserve, my mental history." The book embraces views of early New England settlement, the author's own youthful life, education, apprenticeship, adventures, professional and political reminiscences, experience in Congress, newspaper life in New York, and much useful talk about farms and farming. It is a peculiarly entertaining and valuable work,—a book behind the scenes during an important period of the country's history.

For terms, &c. address with stamp
CHAS. S. GREENE & CO.,
12mar4t 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Estate of Adam B. Koontz, deceased. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Adam B. Koontz, late of Bedford township deceased, by the register of Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payments, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADREAL KOONTZ,
EPHRAIM KOONTZ,
26feb6t Executors.

Administrator's notice.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Corley, Jr. late of Juniata township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford co., he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK HILLEGAS,
26feb6t Administrator.

A certificat of scholarship in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

Marriage certificates.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Everybody in want of Wall Paper examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

New Advertisements.

Agents wanted for the Sights and Secrets of the National Capital.—The most startling, instructive, and entertaining book of the day. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address U. S. Publishing Co., No. 411 Broome st., N. Y. 19mar4t

Cancers—Tumors—Ulcers.

Prof. Kline, of the Philadelphia University, is making astonishing cures of Cancer and all tumors, by a new process. A Chemical Cancer Antidote, that removes the largest of cancers and tumors without pain or the use of the knife; without caustic, eating or burning medicines, and without the loss of a drop of blood. For particulars, call or address R. H. Kline, M. D., No. 931 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. 19mar4t

Agents wanted for the Life & Times of St. Paul. - - $3.00.

Complete Unabridged Edition, as arranged by Conybeare and Howson, with an introduction by Bishop Simpson. In consequence of the appearance of mutilated editions of this great work, we have been compelled to reduce the price of our Complete Edition from $4.50 to $3.

E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers,
29mar4t 654 Broadway, N. Y.

$5000 A year can be made by live agents, selling my *new and valuable invention.* Address J. Ahearn, 63 Second St., Baltimore, Md. 26feb4w

Wanted! Wanted!—Agents of either sex, in every town and village, for the largest ONE DOLLAR SALE in the country. The smallest articles sold can be exchanged for a Silver-Plated five-bottled Revolving Castor, or your choice of 200 articles upon exchange list. Commissions to Agents larger than ever. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
26feb4w 136 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

I want to rouse each sleepy head,
Who stands upon the brink,
Where yawning gulfs disclose the dead,
Who might, but did not, think.

I want to warn the living ones
Who blindly grope along,
Ye fathers, daughters, mothers, sons,
What perils round you throng!

Look out, my reader, are you free,
Or do you wear the mark?
Most all are blind and cannot see,
Yea, groping in the dark.

Catarrh, a demon in the head,
Consumption is its son;
Kills hosts, yea, countless millions, dead,
Perhaps you may be one.

That hacking, hawking, spitting, shows,
Catarrh affects your head,
Matter and slime in throat or nose,
Runs down your throat instead.

Your lungs and liver soon will show,
Consumption has its birth;
Catarrh, its sire, will feed it too,
'Till you return to earth.

If colds affect your head and throat,
Annihilator buy;
Now don't forget what I have wrote,
Or think this subject dry.

Wolcott's Annihilator cures
Catarrh—the demon flies:
It saves the *lungs*, good health insures,
And Catarrh quickly dies.

I want to gratify my friends,
Who wish to understand
About Pain Paint, its use, its ends,
And why its great demand.

I want to show you, plain as day,
Why Pain Paint stops all pain,
That you may never have to say
"I'll not try paint again."

Pain Paint will cool but never stain;
Pumps inflammation out;
'Tis harmless on the breast or brain,
A trial

Farm, Garden & Household.

GRAFTING WAX.

A subscriber wishes to know the best method of making engrafting wax. As there are a variety of opinions as to what is the best kind to use, we will give several recipes which are recommended by good authorities. Baker says: "Take one part tallow, one part beeswax, and two parts resin. The tallow and beeswax should be melted first, then the resin, and the whole poured together and well stirred. After it is well mixed, it is poured in small quantities into a tub of cold water and worked like molasses candy. No more should be poused into the water at a time than can be worked at once, as it will cool very quickly and require to be melted again. It should be carried in a pot of hot water and the hand of the operator should be smeared with some oily substance. For some of the smaller grafts, use waxed paper. For this purpose strips of paper are floated in the melted wax for a moment, so as to only moisten one side, and then be permitted to cool."

Warder recommends "resin, four or five parts; beeswax, one and a half to two parts; linseed oil, one to two and one-half parts. This is made into a mass, to be applied by the hand. A very pleasant and neat mode of using the wax, is to pour in when melted, upon this muslin or strong paper, and spread it thin with a spatula; then cut into strips of convenient size."

Thomas gives this; "Linseed oil, one pint; resin, six pounds; beeswax, one pound; melted together, to be applied warm with a brush or to be put on paper or muslin, or worked with wet hands into a mass, and drawn out into ribbons."—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE FARMER'S SHOP:—Every farmer should have a shop fitted up with such tools as are used by the carpenter, joiner, machinist and blacksmith, or with those that would be valuable in making repairs. Above all, we consider a good lathe very desirable. It would be impossible within the limits of a newspaper article to merely notice the advantages of this machine and its varied uses. A very good foot lathe costs from sixty to one hundred dollars, and the money is well expended in the purchase. Articles of use, and ornament made of wood, ivory and metal may be turned out by the foot lathe convenient for use in the house or on the farm. The practice on the lathe is one of the most fascinating pastimes for a stormy day or an unemployed evening. Apart from its use in making and repairing, the foot lathe is a pleasant companion for the business haunted and brain weary. One who adopts it as a companion of his leisure hours will soon become an adept, and the more he uses and becomes acquainted with his machine the better he will like it. He will be surprised at the number and elegance of the little articles of use and ornament he can produce from the rough material, and at the pleasure that the practice of a mechanical art can afford.—*Scientific American.*

ARE COAL ASHES GOOD FOR ANYTHING.—Seeing the use of ashes strongly recommended, many have tried the refuse of the grate and coal stove with no flattering results. Then they ask the question printed in large letters above. Yes. Coal ashes have some value, but for general use much less than wood ashes. In a general description that answers the purpose of the farmer, the composition of wood ashes may be said to be potash, sandy matter and lime. In the ash elm, hickory, and white oak, there is a good deal of lime and potash. In the ash of pine wood almost no lime and very little potash. Coal ash gives sandy matter and a little lime. All plants want some of that sandy matter, and it is liberally supplied by most soils. The silex in the ash of stone coal has this peculiarity, it is so fine that the rain dissolves it easily and feeds it liberally to plants in the early part of the summer. Hence, coal ashes are of most benefit on crops or plants that grow very fast in May and June and come to harvest early. For cereals, and tubers that are harvested late in the season, coal ash is not worth the labor of carting and spreading. But on *grass, strawberries radishes* and *peas*, coal ash spred thin and well raked in is a profitable application.—*World.*

GOOD STOCK NEEDS GOOD LAND.—The *Agriculturist* has always advocated the introduction of improved breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine. We *know* that a well-bred animal is vastly more profitable than common stock. It is just as absurd for a farmer to keep stock that shows no breeding as it is to use a poor scythe instead of a mowing machine. We avail ourselves of skill and thought in the one case. Why not in the other? We have cattle, and sheep, and pigs, that are as superior to common stock as the modern steel plow is superior to a wooden stick, and for the same reason—the thought that has been bestowed upon them. But while this is true, it should never be forgotten that improved stock necessitates an improved system of farming,—the two must go together. We have prepared our friends for the mowing machine. Let us get our farms ready for improved breeds of stock. We shall not attain the best results until this is done.—*American Agriculturist.*

POTATOES ON SPRING-TURNED SOD.—A correspondent residing in Washington County, Ohio, writes as follows: "After many years' experience I prefer sod for potatoes, avoiding heavy clays. Plow as early in April as the ground is in order, harrow thoroughly and plant in hills, cultivate thoroughly both ways and often until they bloom, then quit. I manure with coarse manure before plowing or with fine after, and *never fail.*"—We have no doubt the practice is good, although to secure thorough rotting of the sod and destruction of weeds, we advise plowing in August; yet it depends very much upon the kinds of grass and weeds in the soil, and upon the mode of plowing and strength of the soil.

DOES PLASTER LOSE ITS PROPERTIES BY KEEPING?—There is an opinion among farmers that this is the case. We do not see that any change can take place that will lessen the value of the plaster gypsum as manure and we should have no hesitation in drawing the plaster during good sleighing in the winter, rather than wait until spring, when the roads are bad. We know farmers who draw all their plaster in the winter, and find great advantage in so doing. Keep it dry, and it will be just as good as if obtained fresh from the mill.—*American Agriculturist*

TO BEAUTIFY THE TEETH.—Dissolve 2 ounces of borax in three pounds of boiling water, and before it is cold add one tea-spoonfull of the spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. A table-spoonfull of this mixture, mixed with an equal quantity of terpid water, and applied daily with a soft brush, preserves and beautifies the teeth, extirpates all tartarous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gums, and makes the teeth pearly white.

KEEP A WRENCH AND USE IT.—Those who wish to keep their wagons and carriages in good order, should place a wrench on every nut once a month. This will save nuts, save bolts and prevent rattling and wear and tear. There is a great deal depending upon looking after the running gear of vehicles as well as the harness. For want of a little attention accidents have happened and damage been sustained.

To make an amusing, sympathetic ink, mix lemon and onion juice. Writing or pictures made with this mixture on plain white paper will, when dry, be invisible; but, on warming the paper before a fire, the lines will appear in brown tints. Very pretty effects may be thus produced.

Humorous.

A grinding tax—Mill tax.

A public square—A street fight.

The world's weapon—The earth's axis.

Good place for birds—The city of Worms.

Bridal envelopes—night gowns.

Used up—an umbrella—when it is raining.

Dull business—Shaving with a poor razor

What's in a name?—Four letters.

Behind time—The back of a clock.

The best head quarters—Brains.

A popular vessel—court ship.

The flower for a broker's office—Anemone.

The oldest revolver extant—The earth.

The end of all cobblers—The wax-end.

Heavy charge of the light brigade—Gas bills.

Is haughty culture commendable in farmers daughters?

How does a horse regard a man? As the source of all whoas.

What is the next thing to hen stealing? Why, cock robin, of course.

When is a man like a horse When he's broke up.

When is coffee real estate? When it is ground.

Cry of the urchin in a sugar hogshead—"Oh, for a thousand tongues."

Dear—a pretty wife, a love of a bonnet, good whiskey and piety.

Cheap—good advice, lip salve and promises.

Can the fever of love that results in marriages be called the tie-pus fever?

The young lady who never played at home, played out.

We all have our trials—all except Jeff Davis.

A garment was exhibited recently made of the canvass taken from the back of a duck.

So many women love the surf that it is not uncommon to hear of female surf-rage.

A correspondent says that "the greenest servant he ever saw was one entirely black."

"Do you keep accounts, Dick?"

"Yes, I reckon."

Generally observed—Tilting skirts, waterfalls and other people's business.

A lawyer is strongest when he is feebiest.

The lady who took every body's eye must have quite a lot of 'em.

What reason have we to believe Noah brewed beer in the Ark? Because a Kangaroo was seen going on board with hops.

Fate—"Patrick, d'ye know the fate of drunkard?" Fate! dont I stand on the most beautiful pair you ever see?"

The View to which Distance lent Enchantment, is requested to return it at once, to prevent mistakes.

We know a girl so industrious, that when she has nothing else to do, she sits and knits her brow.

"Have you heard my last speech?" asked a vain orator.

"I hope so!"

Always be particular in observing where the wind drops; you may be called on to raise it at a moment's notice.

Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they can't go off without a beau and are in a quiver until they can get one.

A Irishman recently soliloquized: "What a waste o'money to be buying mate when you know the half of it is bone, while you can spend it for rum that hasn't a bone in it."

A county magistrate, being called on to marry a couple, said: "I pronounce you man and wife, and may God have mercy upon your souls. Amen."

It was the saying of a heathen that he who would do good must either have a faithful friend to instruct him, or a watchful enemy to correct him.

The lady who was discharged from a pickle factory because she was so sweet that the vinegar would not act, has found employment in a candy store.

An irritable gardener seeing a boy stealing fruit, swore if he caught him there again, he would lock him up in the ice house and warm his jacket.

A chap from the country, stopping at one of our hotels sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed to him by the waiter, he said he "did not care about read'n now—he'd wait until after dinner."

In one of our cities, a short time ago a western editor was met by a friend, who taking him affectionately by the hand, exclaimed, 'I am delighted to see you, how long are you going to stay?'

'Why, I think,' said the editor, I will stay as long as my money lasts.'

'How disappointed I am, said his friend 'I hoped you were going to stay *a day or two.*

"Doctor, mother sent me down to shotecary pop, quicker'n blazes, coz bub's sick as the dickens with the pippen-chox, and she wants a thimble full of pollygollic in this dipper, cos we hadn't bot a gottle handy, and the kin pup's got the bine-witters in't. Got any?"

Appropriate.—The following quaint and significant epitaph was inscribed upon the tombstone of a famous beer drinker in one of the rural districts of *Merrie Old Englandf*

Beneath these stones repose the bones,
Of Rheodesius Grim,
He took his beer from year to year,
And then the *bier* took him.

A German sued his neighbor for killing his dog. The justice asked the defendant if he killed the dog. "Pe sure I kilt him, but let him prove it," was the dogged reply. This being satisfactory, the plaintiff was asked—with a view of assessing damages, how much the dog was worth. "The dog was worth nothing, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay de full value of him." This picture will apply to a good many lawsuits.

Not Badly Off.—A lady was reading to her five-year-old boy the story of a little boy whose father was taken ill and died, after which the youngster set diligently to work to assist in supporting himself and his mother. When she had finished the story she said, "Now, if pa were to die, wouldn't you work to help mamma?" "Why, ma," said the little fellow, not realizing the idea of work, "what for? Ain't we got a good house to live in, and everything so nice?" "Oh, yes, my child," said the mother, "but we can't eat the house, you know." "Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" said the young hopeful, "Certainly, my dear," replied the mother, "but they will not last long—and what then?" "Well, ma," said the little incorrigible, "ain't there enough to last till you get another husband?" Ma gave it up.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flutter-ing at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

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Telegraphic.

ELECTRIC

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	500,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic traile, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China as very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph.*

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ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great break down in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted, at wholesale prices.

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EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment wil say buy. French Merinos, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new colorings, best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.

CALICOES!

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

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Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

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You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

FURS, SHAWLS, &C.

Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.

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Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.

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A large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, Blankets, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, table Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, decily cheap.

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Don't our Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes strike you as cheap. A whole rig at our store from tip to toe and wont cost you much.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.

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Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

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18dec:3m

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GROCERIES,

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SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

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J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

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One agent sold 80 in one day, another sold and delivered 225 in 15 days, another 304 in 7 days. No book ever published that sells so rapidly.

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